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# SHINGLE ROASTS LIBELLOUS PHOTO; SAYS HE WON'T RUN THREE TIMES

At the Republican meeting on Saturday night in Kailua, R. W. Shingle took occasion to call attention to a bit of Democratic campaigning against him which he described with the "shorter uglier" word. He called attention to the fact that photographs were being circulated showing a crowd of Japanese laborers in front of the house he is building. The photos are being used to back up a charge that Shingle is employing Japanese laborers, instead of citizen labor, on his home. This Shingle declared to be a "lie."

Shingle gave the names of the two white contractors he had made his contract with, and he said that the crowd of Japanese were brought to the street in front of his home from a neighboring job, for the purpose of having the picture taken. He called attention to his record in the legislature for citizen labor, and to the fact that he had personally given \$200 for the building of the new Methodist church, with the understanding that only citizen labor be used. As a member of the last House Shingle was the legislator who moved that the bill fixing \$1.50 per day as the minimum for wages on government work, pass over the governor's veto.

George A. Davis rose in the audience during Shingle's address and wanted to know if Shingle, in the

event of his election, would want to "hog the office" for four or five terms. "I came here from a state where the statute forbids anyone to hold the office of treasurer for more than two successive terms," said Shingle, "and I will say that I am elected I shall certainly not run for a third term, and very likely not for a second."

E. Faxon Bishop made an address which he opened by saying he was there to tell the voters what the business men thought of the election and of how the issues should be decided at the polls. He described the McCandless party's proposed policies as destructive of the principal industry of the country, and showed how others depend upon that industry. If it should suffer, shipping would suffer and all other kinds of local enterprise which furnish labor would suffer. Bishop was listened to with earnest attention and made what was regarded as a very sound and strong argument.

Cecil Brown spoke in Hawaiian and was very well received. There were many other speakers, including John W. Cathcart, R. W. Breckons, Cox, Lane and many other candidates. The meeting was large one and lasted until late. Long after the Democratic meeting at the larger field of Aala park had disbanded, there was a crowd at the Republican meeting. John Wise was interpreter.

# URGE ABANDONMENT OF THE LEPER SETTLEMENT AND OF THE POLICY OF STRICT SEGREGATION

Discussion looking to an abandonment of the Molokai Leper Settlement altogether and giving up the policy of segregation of lepers, was a notable feature of the meeting of the Hawaiian Medical society on Saturday. Another event was the showing by Dr. J. T. Wayson of a patient cured of leprosy, by a treatment which the doctor said he had been carrying on under the auspices of the board of health. The cure was acknowledged as a fact by the physicians present and Dr. Wood stated that he had knowledge of a cure effected by the late Dr. Day, by X-ray treatment.

The suggestion that the policy of isolation be abandoned was contained in a paper by Dr. Donald H. Currie, of the Marine Hospital Service, and President Mott-Smith of the board of health gave it his approval, stating that he had read the paper before it was presented to the meeting.

Dr. Currie's suggestions are in line with those made by the late Dr. Koch, the famous German bacteriologist, who told officials here that the segregation policy was a mistake and whose suggestions were embodied to a large extent in the present law. Dr. Currie said in part:

"In this connection I wish to commend the present law as a step in the right direction, but it is my humble opinion that you must advance much further—the six months' treatment clause in a hospital here must some day be changed to permanent hospital treatment in some locality where friends and relatives may visit freely, under sanitary restrictions. Why should they not? What evidence of either a clinical or laboratory character is there against such a practice? None that I know of, only our adherence to a medieval tradition keeps up such policy; it is neither scientific, productive of the best results, nor humane."

"I again wish to apologize for discussing a matter with which I am not directly concerned, but it is hard to see that pitiful procession of unfortunates continue year after year, to hear the discussions on this subject today, and then go back to the realms of history and read Arling's and others' discussions on this same subject and in this same place—discussions in which we hear almost the same statistics on the incidence of leprosy, the percentage of the disease in schools, then and today. It is hard to hear this locality held up by anticontagionists as the shining example of the failure of the isolation system for the eradication of this disease. It is hard to have these facts before one and not make some plea for action against this condition."

An Unalied Struggle.  
"I look around and see a community remarkable for the amount of its good works. I see organizations for the purposes of religion, education, charity, social purity, and even sanitation in other diseases, but when it comes to the question of leprosy, I see nothing but the board of health struggling almost unaided against this difficult problem; no organization exists for the

purpose of assisting that body in this great work. The intelligent part of the lay public have little knowledge of the amount of it that exists among them. This, the most serious problem of the community, which should be met with openly by the united strength of the educated members of the community, is avoided in conversation as though it were something indecent. It rarely sees the light of day, so useful in public health, except in the form of a medical paper or a party platform. Largely Responsible.

"The fact that it afflicts mostly one race, and that that race is largely responsible for its own misfortunes by not reporting their cases, does not relieve us of the responsibility—it is part of the 'white man's burden,' and rests upon all intelligent members of this community; it especially rests on the members of our own profession,

# GENERAL MURRAY URGES COMPLETION OF HONOLULU AND PEARL HARBOR FORTS

The Washington Star of a recent date says:

The importance of the early completion of the coast defenses of the insular ports of Manila and Subic bays and of Honolulu and Pearl harbor is set forth in a report to the War Department by General Arthur Murray, chief of the Coast Artillery Corps, who recently made an inspection of those defenses. The urgency of this work, he says, lies in the fact that such defenses are necessary not only for the protection and retention of those ports but also, and of greater moment, as affecting fundamentally any scheme of national defense, for affording secure naval bases and coaling stations.

"Without such fortified bases," he says, "the retention of our insular possessions, the protection of our commerce and the ability of our navy to conduct offensive operations outside of narrow zones bordering upon the coasts of the United States can be assured only by teatoning in every possible theater of operations a fleet superior to the combined fleets of the enemy, a condition wholly impracticable of attainment."

"Whether viewed from a military standpoint or from the standpoint of the broadest national policy, the necessity for secure defenses for these localities, the sine qua non for the successful conduct of a war which involves the Pacific ocean as a theater of operations, must be apparent to the most casual observer. The completion of the fortification projects for the localities will involve an expenditure of

for without us to guide it no effective organization will either be formed or maintained.

"This community has tried a system which has failed here, as it has failed elsewhere. Norway has tried another system, the chief factors of which were the education of the people to the communicability of the disease and humane isolation. Norway met with absolute success by that system.

"Let Hawaii take this fact as a basis for future changes."

Dr. Currie's proposal was stated in brief in the following paragraphs: "What is the solution of this problem? Excepting the possibility of some advance in scientific knowledge, there is but one rational solution: 'First—The people must be educated to the fact that leprosy is a communicable disease, and that it exists here to a great extent.

"Second—The measures against it must be reduced in severity to a point where reasonable co-operation will be secured."

only \$5,824,550, and I renew the commendation made in my report of last year that the War Department, in presenting to Congress the needs of the military service, lay special stress upon the importance and urgency of the early completion of the defenses of the insular ports now being fortified."

# WILL EXPOSE SPY SYSTEM

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, October 15.—M. Menchikoff, one of the chiefs of the central bureau of secret police, has deserted the government and taken with him piles of secret documents. He threatens to make public the whole system of the secret service and already he has disclosed the names of many dangerous agents provocateurs. It was he who denounced the bogus Baron Harding and Mme. Joutchenko as spies.

Menchikoff says that he is preparing a list of 350 agents provocateurs belonging to all classes of society, including scientists, professors, priests, literary men and generals, distributed among all political parties. He affirms that there are 100 spies among the social democrats, seventy-six in Po-

land, forty-two in the Caucasus and twenty-five among the revolutionists, and that these are now at work.

In the last twenty years, says Menchikoff, his spies have been employed in the government, millions of rubles expended in taxes have been spent in corrupting the public conscience, thousands of innocent lives have been sacrificed and the careers of the most promising young men and women have been ruined. Every government employee is a spy, but the persons involved in Menchikoff's charges pass as socialists and revolutionists in order to instigate conspiracies, especially among students, and then denounce them to the police for banding or exile. The revelations are likely to prove unusually specific and sensational.

BUCKLAND TO HILO.  
Hon. C. R. Buckland, who has been acting as head of the publicity bureau of the Republican campaign committee, has returned to Hilo, his work for the campaign being practically over and Buckland being in need of a rest, as he has not fully recovered his health since his recent serious illness. Buckland did some very effective work while writing letters, circulars and advertisements for the Republicans, and a good deal of the literature being circulated in the present "campaign of education" was prepared by him.

CLARK CASE GOES OVER.  
Henry N. Clark, who has two charges of embezzlement against him, was before Judge Cooper again this morning. C. C. Blitting appeared for him and filed a demurrer, and the case was continued until Friday next.

SAME OLD PLAINT.  
Jack—I went gunning in the country one day last week.  
Tom—Bag anything?  
Jack—Nothing but my trousers.



SOMETHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR.  
The Motorist—You say you are crying because you are so thankful?  
The Girl—Yes; I'm thankful you ain't a bear like I thought you was.

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It is the opinion of experts who made this tour that no car in the world could have completed it with a perfect score. Yet, from Cincinnati to Louisville—to Nashville—to Sheffield, Ala.—to Memphis—to Little Rock—to Hot Springs—to Texarkana—to Dallas—to Lawton, Oklahoma—to Oklahoma City—to Wichita, Kansas—eleven consecutive days out of the sixteen, through the hardest part of the trip—and for five days after every other car on the tour had been penalized, not a single point could be assessed against the Chalmers "30"—the \$1500 car—\$1600 with magnet, Prest-O-Lite tank and gas lamps.

In all the history of motoring, there is no performance like this. The Glidden Trophy has never been won before by a car costing less than \$4000.

If you are thinking of buying a car, what better proof could you ask of reliable performance under all

conditions than you have in the Glidden Tour record of the winning Chalmers "30"?

The Chalmers "30" has never been defeated in any important motoring event by any car of its price and power class. The Chalmers "Forty" won the Detroit Trophy in the 1909 Glidden Tour. Chalmers cars have won more events of all kinds in proportion to the number entered than other cars.

In addition to perfect mechanical performance, you get in the Chalmers all the beauty of line and finish that you can find in any car.

What more could you ask in any car at any price than you get in the medium-priced Chalmers?

We have never had so large a volume of business as we have now. There has never been so satisfying a demand for Chalmers cars as there has been since we announced our 1911 models. Yet this demand will not affect the Chalmers policy of building cars for quality, not quantity.

We suggest, therefore, that you place your order now, so as to be sure of getting the car that is your first choice. Chalmers cars are the first choice of those who look most carefully into the automobile question and know the most about automobile values.

1911 cars are now on exhibition. Deliveries are being made according to schedule.

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